

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 4.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1836.

NUMBER 9.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.
TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.
Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the
option of the Publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms;
the proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
Communications, and Letters on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

The Hon. Mrs. Norton about whom so much has
been written and said for the last few months, on account
of the supposed improper conduct between her and Lord
Melbourne, must have suffered severely, if the following
lines which she long since penned, were true to nature:

A CARELESS WORD.

A word is wringing on my brain,
It was not meant to give me pain;
It had no time to bid it stay,
When other things had passed away;
It had no meaning more than all
Which in an idle hour fall;
It was when first the sound I heard,
A lightly uttered careless word.
That word—oh! it doth haunt me now,
In scenes of joy, in scenes of woe,
By night, by day, by sun or shade,
With the half-smile that gently played
Reproachfully, and gave the sound
Eternal power through life to wound;
There is no voice I ever heard,
So deeply fixed as that one word.
It was the first the only one
Of those which lips forever gone,
Breathed in their love—which had for me
Rebuke of harshness at my gleam,
And if those lips were here to say,
"Beloved, let it pass away,"
Ah! then perchance—but I had heard
That last dear tone the careless word!
Oh! ye who meeting sigh to part,
Whose words are treasures to some heart,
Deal gently, ere the dark days come,
When earth is but to one a home;
Lest taunting o'er the past, like me,
They feel their hearts wrang bitterly,
And heed not what else they heard,
Dwell weeping on a careless word.

CHARLES DARNLEY—A Tale.

BY JAMES HEDRATH.

"What a piece of work is man! how noble
in reason—how infinite in faculties—in form
and moving how express and admirable—in
action how like an angel—in apprehension how
like a God!" But alas! alas! with all his
boasted reason, how brilliant an intellect may
withstand the stroke of a single disappointment!
'Twas so with Darnley; none could
have recognized in his premature and abrupt
end, the being once so admired and beloved.
The hand of nature lavished on his person her
choicest gifts; in his mind he had stored the
classic beauties of the ancients, with all the lore
of modern excellence, and when his own powers
were called into action, his arguments were
of that rich, lucid and powerful mould that at
once carries conviction with them; but alas, his
feelings were too sensitive to bear up against
defeat, and that weakness caused his ruin. His
profession was the bar—'twas the sphere for
which he seemed created. There he met spir-
its congenial to his own, and formed a lofty in-
terchange of sentiment far above the vulgarisms
of common life. There is something in the so-
ciety of such a man, that indescribably draws
from us the warmest feelings of adulation; and
when one of such lofty and exalted powers casts
aside for a time the superiority of his station,
and descends to the humble sphere of life, the
hail of greatness that encircles him places a bar-
rier of constraint over our actions and forbids
familiarity. True greatness consists not in the
splendid display of knowledge, in the powerful
bursts of eloquence, and the exercise of talent,
but the blending of the high toned and lofty sen-
timents of virtue, with the warm and enthusias-
tic feelings of social intercourse. All this was
Darnley. When the business of his station called
for him the exercise of his splendid powers,
the breathless silence of the crowd spoke their
eagerness to appreciate his talents, and at once
acknowledged his greatness. When in the private
walks of life, the humble and affluent alike
shared his society. I knew him from a boy—I
had marked from the early period of his youth
the development of great mind; and when after
his entrance on his professional duties, I saw
the high stand he took, there seemed no emi-
nence he was not destined to attain.

At a period of the end of the second year of
his majority, he married: his choice was not
unworthy of him, although not from the hun-
dreds that would have been proud to have laid
their princely fortune at his feet, but a lady of
humble and obscure family and one altogether
unknown to the world, until her name announced
her as the writer of a series of publications
that had caused a great excitement in the lit-
erary world to find out the author. In the choice
of a wife he had disdained all pecuniary consid-
erations; he had known Eliza Heartly as the
playmate of his youth, the sweetheart of his
schoolboy days. Even then he admired the dig-
nity of her person, and the lofty bearing of her
sentiments—he cherished her remembrance, he
renewed her society and won her heart—the
tenor of her feelings blended harmoniously with
his own.

"Each with the other blest,
Still bid eternal Eden smile around."

'Twas about a week before the commence-
ment of the session, and Charles Darnley was
in that session to bear a conspicuous part. He
was an advocate in cases of great importance and
for months he had been employed in framing
arguments, searching authorities, and rendering
his mind familiar with all the abstruse points and
technicalities bearing the slightest allusion to
the case. Opposed to him was the celebrated
Lord —, and to a mind however well stor-
ed, yet as unpractised as Darnley's the opposi-
tion of such a man was fearful. The Court
opened—every avenue was filled—with stern
dignity sat the judges on the bench—with busy
and important faces, the lawyers with folded
arms walked the lobbies—with active and pow-
erful authority did the myrmidon of justice quell
into silence the bursting and eager crowd. The
usual preliminaries having been gone through,
the jury was empanelled and all was silent.
Slowly and with dignity Darnley rose from his
seat. He stood for a moment silent—then set-
tling his fine black eye upon the presiding judge,
he proceeded to open his cause. For a few mo-
ments he spoke hurriedly, and seemed confused;
at length he became more animated, and
poured forth a strain of such rich and powerful
eloquence that it paralyzed with astonishment
all those who heard him. With a quickness of
preception equalled only by his depth of thought
and inexhaustible fund of research, he unravel-
led every part, settled every doubt, and left the
impression that no intricacy in the vast labyrinth
of law—no shadow of a doubt was left to the
advantage of his opponent. His ears
were deafened by the cheers of the assembled
crowd, that loudly pealed through the air. A-
gain all was silent; again the mellow richness
of his voice sounded like music to the ear—another
powerful burst of eloquence, accompanied
with that splendid depth of thought that for one
so young showed the brilliancy of his intellect,
burst from his lips; that burst again called forth
another volley of cheers and applause with
thunder through the court. Darnley again pro-
ceeded, and amid the increased frowns of his
auditors, brought to a close one of the most
splendid arguments ever offered to a jury. He
wiped the moisture from his brow, and with his
head resting on his hand seemed trying to regain
that composure that his great effort had exhaust-
ed. When he concluded the slightest whisper
might have been audibly heard throughout the
apartment, so completely had he wound up the
minds of his hearers, that for a moment they
did not seem to know that he had ceased; and
when they saw that he had sunk into his chair,
a simultaneous shout of the most deafening ap-
plause followed the solemn silence that had mo-
mentarily reigned.

Lord —, now rose, Darnley's eyes were
riveted on him. His high forehead, his quick
eye, spoke of an intellect within; and if his fea-
tures made that impression, fully did his cool,
calm, argumentative and persuasive manner
corroborate it. He commenced his defence,
and so ingeniously did that experienced and
wily counsellor refute the most clear and simple
facts, and render them perfectly submissive to
his will, and that the same minute before had
listened to the powerful effort of Darnley, and
applauded and believed him, now, through the
subtlety of a practised lawyer, changed the cur-
rent of their thoughts, and lavished upon him
their applause. With a look neither of pity or
contempt, but nearly allied to both, did he rest
his eyes upon Darnley, and turn into ridicule his
splendid talents. He spoke of 'schoolboy elo-
quence,' 'acquired knowledge,' and with a plac-
id smile diffused over his countenance, he told
the jury that for a boy, his 'oration' was a good
one, but that the few points in the case he had
alluded to were entirely misconceived; and so
completely did he change the aspect of affairs,
that the jury without leaving their seats, gave
their verdict in his favor. This was an unex-
pected blow to poor Darnley. He had placed
such firm reliance on his cause, that although
he had listened to the sarcastic speech of his op-
ponent, he had not once dreamed of defeat.
His months of incessant toil, his sleepless nights,
were spent in vain, trying to render every point
familiar; but he never thought that wily artifice
and ingenious trickery could have so gloriously
stood against truth.

"On what a slender thread hangs every thing in life!"
Darnley returned home. His lovely wife
tried to soothe his agitated mind; he was repul-
sed from him. His aim had been ambition—
his ambition was blasted. From that moment
he was an altered man. Before, the quiet side-
saddle of domestic life, the society of his angel
wife, was a blessing that he gloried in enjoying;
now even they had lost their charm, and to quell
his hurt of grief and disappointment, he sought
the company of the desolate and depraved.

Why dwell on the black scenes that brought
his life to a premature end? He squandered his
wealth at the gaming table, and wasted his life
in shame.
His profession was forgotten, his energies
were prostrate, his tender wife spurned from
his side—but stop! they are dead! One grave
contained them both. His epitaph is AMBITION.
—[N. Y. Messenger.]

If you cannot inspire a woman with love for
you, fill her above the brim with love of herself,
and all that runs over will be yours.

HEEDLESSNESS IN MENTAL IMPROVEMENT.
If we neglect the proper improvement of our in-
tellectual faculties, we must endure the penalty
of ignorance, as a natural consequence. Yet
how completely under the influence of such
heedlessness are many of our youth. They do
not realize the importance of acquiring knowl-
edge in the morning of life, to serve as a foun-
dation for future acquisitions. They spend in-
idleness and play, many hours, which if prop-
erly improved would increase their stock of
useful knowledge. I do not mean that children
should be confined to their books continually.
This would be injurious to their health, and of
no profit to their minds. They need exercise.
Amusements are not disadvantageous, when
proper restriction and limitation. But when
amusements become the business of their life,
an evil habit is contracted which will be hurtful
in subsequent years.

But if we suppose such heedlessness to be
the peculiar fault of children, or to attack ex-
clusively to them, we shall greatly mistake the
truth. It is more or less the besetting sin of
both sexes, in riper years. How many hours
are squandered by young men and young ladies
in idleness and utterly frivolous amusements
which might be devoted to the acquisition of
knowledge. In this age of the world, the means
of improvement are so multiplied, and placed
within the reach of every class in society, that
it is sheer negligence or heedlessness in us, if
we do not profit by them. If we spend our
evenings in idleness, when we might be storing
up knowledge from books,—if we spend our lei-
sure hours in vain amusement, when we might
be acquiring useful information on important
topics,—we must inevitably suffer the conse-
quences of such heedlessness, in that ignorance
which is its natural result. The progress of
mind, in this age, is onward. If we are diligent,
we may maintain our rank with others. But if
we are idle, while they are active, if we devote
those hours to frivolous pursuits, which they de-
vote to mental improvement, we must expect to
fall in the rear, and be left far behind those who
at the commencement of life were our equals,
or perhaps our inferiors. This result is almost
as certain as that of any mathematical demon-
stration.

It avails nothing to say that some have stronger
minds than others. Much of this additional
strength depends on a more careful culture.—
But suppose it to be wholly natural; its superi-
ority can be preserved only by a diligent use of
those means of improvement, which are within
the reach of all. Let this be neglected, and the
young man who is reputed to have a strong
mind, will be long found behind those who
were formerly despised, perhaps, for their
ignorance and simplicity. And if those, whose
mental faculties are active, must exert themselves
to maintain their rank, much more is such ex-
ertion necessary to enable less favored individ-
uals, of a more sluggish temperament, to acquire
prominence. Knowledge is the reward of dili-
gent application; but ignorance is the penalty
of idleness and heedlessness. And although we
may be fondly devoted to the vain and idle amuse-
ments of life, we shall at length be con-
strained to acknowledge that the thorns left be-
hind are more than sufficient to counterbalance
with their pain all the pleasure afforded by all
the flowers we may have gathered.

If mere ignorance of truth were the only dis-
advantage attending idleness or heedlessness,—
we might consider the penalty of sufficient mag-
nitude to stimulate us to exertion. But we not
only lack correct ideas, in such a case, which
is ignorance, properly speaking,—we are also
exposed to error, or incorrect ideas, the off-
spring of ignorance, which occasions so much
trouble. If ignorance would render us inactive,
error will lead us into wrong paths, which, the
further we pursue them, will conduct us further
from the truth.

Brethren, let us seriously consider this mat-
ter. And if we have the least desire to main-
tain a reputable standing in community, to be
serviceable to others, or to enjoy the benefits
resulting from knowledge, let us not heedlessly
waste the hours, nor slight the facilities allotted
us for improvement. But by a diligent use of
the appointed means, let us endeavor to find
the treasures of truth, which, when found, will
richly reward us for all our labor.

[Trumpet.

Another Victim.—A young man, the only
male representative of a highly respectable fam-
ily, was killed on Saturday last, in Jefferson
county, Miss., by a youth on whom the wretch-
ed inebriate was making a mortal assault. The
facts are briefly these: The young man who
has fallen, began in February last to give signs
of mania puer. On the 22d of February he
took a license out for marriage, embracing the
name of a young lady residing near him. He
asked a clergyman to officiate on the next Wed-
nesday at his marriage, and also invited a nu-
merous wedding company. At a ball the same
evening, in the midst of a large assemblage, he
read aloud, mounted on a table, his marriage li-
cense. From this public proclamation the lady
received the first intelligence about the contem-
plated wedding, which had been arranged by
the maniac lover. On the day appointed by
him for the solemnizing of the rites of matrimony,
he proceeded, despite the efforts of his friends,

and at the risk of one individual's life, who en-
deavored to prevent him, to the residence of his
imagined betrothed.

By kind means, however, he was persuaded
to return home and was soon in the care of a
physician who succeeded in restoring him to a
temporary soundness of intellect. On the sec-
ond of June, the object of his maniacal devotion
was led to the hymeneal altar by the young man
who has been forced, in self-defence to destroy
the maniac's life. At the time of the marriage,
and ever since, he had been under the influence
of the mania induced by the recurrence of the
phrenzying bowl, uttering threats against the
life of the young man who has killed him.

On the fatal day, he went armed with knife
and pistol to execute his mad purpose. His
destroyer had been warned, and was prepared
with rifle and shot gun, and as he entered his
gate, he fired his rifle, and wounded his foe in
the leg, at which his horse started and threw
him; but recovering, and again advancing, he
received the contents of one barrel of the shot
gun in his abdomen—but still urged on by the
fiend within him, with pistol aimed, he received
the contents of the second barrel in his head,—
and he fell a lifeless mangled corpse at the door
of the assaulted and unfortunate youth, whom he
had resolved to destroy.—Natchez paper,

LOVER—See Lunatic. A man who, in this
anxiety to obtain another, has lost possession of
himself. Lovers are seldom tired of one an-
other's society, because they are always speak-
ing of themselves. Let us not, however, dis-
parage this fond infatuation, for a man's tenden-
cies are elevating. He who has passed through life
without ever being in love, has had no spring-
time—no summer in its existence; his heart is
as a flowering plant which hath never blown—
never developed itself—never put forth its be-
auty and its perfume—never given nor receiv-
ing pleasure.

The love of our youth, like Kennel coal, is
so inflammable, that it may be kindled by almost
any match; but if its transient blaze do not pass
away in smoke, its flame, too bright and ardent
to last long, exhausts and consumes itself. The
love of our mature age is like coke, which,
when once ignited, burns with a steady and
enduring heat, emitting neither smoke nor
flame.

No wonder that we hear so much of the sor-
rows of love, for there is a pleasure even in
dwelling upon its pains. Revelling in tears, its
fires like that of Naphtha, likes to swim upon
water.

Lovers must not trust too implicitly to their
visual organs. A tender swain once reproached
his innamorata with suffering a rival to kiss her
hand, a fact which she indignately denied.—
"But I saw it," "Nay then," cried the offend-
ed fair, "I am now convinced you do not love
me, since you believe your eyes in preference
to my word."—[Tin Trumpet.

Support your Mechanics.—There is scarce-
ly any thing which tends more to the improve-
ment of a town, than a fair and liberal support
afforded to mechanics of every description.—
Population is necessary to the prosperity of any
country; and the population being of an honest
and industrious character, renders prosperity
more certain, uniform and unvarying. Scarce-
ly any place has arisen to much importance,
even possessed with the most commercial ad-
vantages, without a true regard to the encour-
agement of mechanic arts. For, though the
exportation of merchandise forms the leading
features of such a place, the various arts of me-
chanics are put invariably into requisition, and
are indispensable to render the progress of com-
mercial operations safe. To an inland town,
mechanics are as equally important as elsewhere.
They constitute a large and respectable portion
of society in all countries, but in towns and vil-
lages, they are almost a leading constituent part
of their growth and population. To afford am-
ple support to a class of citizens so highly use-
ful and necessary, is certainly the duty of those
engaged in other pursuits. Some branches of
mechanicisms have to sustain no competition
from abroad, the nature of their business pre-
venting such inroads to interference; others are
however, subject to be invaded by the impor-
tation of similar articles of foreign produce made
at rates, which induce a preference over our
own productions. Although trade and com-
merce in all their various branches, should be
free and unshackled, a regard for the prosperity
of our villages should induce us to afford a re-
asonable support to our mechanics; we should
at least give them a preference when we are in-
debted by it. A little experience will have
convinced many that it is in most cases, their
interests to do so, independent of many consid-
erations.

Wooden Nutmegs outdone.—We learn that
a lady of this city, while preparing suitable ma-
terials for one of those exciting festivals cyclo-
pedic tea parties—found that she was entirely
destitute of that delicious olaginous mixture
usually known by the appellation of "sweet-
butter." Accordingly she employed a lad to go
forthwith to the market, and purchase for
her a box of the nicest lumps, which could be
found. In due time the messenger returned,
with an abundant supply—which looked mar-

velously well, being of a beautiful golden color,
neatly put up, and stamped with a represen-
tation of Noah's dove bearing the olive branch in
its beak. But the anger of the good lady of
the house, and the guests, may be better com-
prehended than described when in the course of a
searching examination at the supper table, it
was found that although the deceitful "lumps"
were fragrant and palatable, the inner portion
was composed of hog's lard, of a most unsavory
quality.

"It is not all gold that glitters," said a gen-
tleman who happened to be present. "We
are often deceived by appearances," and wis-
dom is only learned by experience. "It was
only last week," continued he, "that I bought a
load of screwed hay, which appeared to be of
the best quality—but on opening a bundle the
following day, I found it to contain two red oak
logs and a basket of paving stones."

Anecdote.—In a certain seaport town in Mas-
sachusetts, measures were taken by the mem-
bers of the religious congregation, some thirty
years since, to introduce a violoncello into the
choir, for the improvement of the music. This
was an innovation that savored too much of the
theatre to meet the approbation of the elderly
members of the parish; and it was violently op-
posed by their most influential deacon. In spite
of the opposition, however, the innovation was
sanctioned by a vote of the majority, and the vi-
oloncello was introduced into the choir. The
good deacon on the first Sabbath of its appear-
ance, took his seat in his pew as usual, where
he sat with becoming gravity until the first sound
of the worldly instrument was heard, when he
arose and advanced to the outside of the pew,
with all the gravity of a French dancing master,
danced a regular hornpipe down the broad aisle,
and took leave of the astonished congregation by
dancing out of the house.

INFANTINE SIMPLICITY.—Every play-goer
has seen Pizarro; and every one who has been
Pizarro, knows that Rolla rescues the child of
Cora, and rushes off with him upon his shoulder.
Cora's offspring is supposed to be very young,
for she says of him, we recollect, "He'll speak
soon." Yet the infant is commonly represent-
ed by a rather elderly child—a young old stager
—a knowing innocent, aged ten or twelve, at
least, and seldom possessed of any advantages
beyond the infantine appearance which stage-
colouring and costume bestow. This, at all
events, was the case with Cora's child, whom
Mr. Young, when playing some time ago in a
provincial theatre, was fated to snatch up. A
girl of some ten years looked the child admir-
ably; the sympathies of a crowded audience
were in full flow. The hero seized his little
protégé, and rushed off the stage as fast as the
encumbrance would let him, bumping his ten-
der charge against the wing. The audience sup-
pressed a scream. Young re-appeared on the en-
scenement at the back, and paused for a second, for
display. The sympathies of the audience (of
the maternal part especially) burst forth in shud-
derings and terrors for the safety of the little in-
nocent. The young one took advantage of the
momentary pause to reproach the excitement of
the actor, and to express its sense of its situa-
tion in these terms—whispered, amidst the half-
suppressed anxiety of the house, the private
ears of Mr. Young—"I say, if you don't mind,
I'm damnd if you won't have me down."

The way they manage in England.—Grant-
ly Berkeley, a member of parliament, and young-
er son of some noble house or other, lately pub-
lished a novel called "Berkeley castle." It was
commended in the Examiner as a tolerable
novel, and creditable to a member of the aristoc-
racy. Frazer's Magazine, the most scurrilous
of the English monthlies, attacked it with
great bitterness, insinuating that the author
was a coward, and his mother a harlot. Berke-
ley and his brother went to Frazer's and asked
for the name of the author. Frazer declined
giving it, and was soundly horse-whipped by
the author of Berkeley Castle, who was after-
wards prosecuted and held to bail. The au-
thor of the attack, Dr. Maginn, afterwards avo-
wed himself; he was called out by Berkeley;
the parties met in a field off the New Burton
road, and after exchanging three shots, without
any effect, Dr. Maginn was withdrawn from the
ground by his second, no explanation or apology
having been required or tendered—and so
the matter ended.

EFFECT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—An
address of the Committee of the Society, in
England for the diffusion of information on the
subject of Capital Punishments, has the follow-
ing very remarkable statement.

"The Criminal returns prove that there has
been less horse-stealing in the last six years,
without any execution whatever, than in the
preceding six years, with 58 executions;—that
there has been less sheep-stealing during the
three years elapsed since the abolition of capital
punishment, than during the three previous
years;—that there have been fewer acts of bur-
glary, and house breaking in the last three
years, with only two executions, than in the
three years ending with 1829, when 38 persons
suffered death for h such offences. But, not so
of other crimes, for which CAPITAL PUNISH-
MENT still continues; for they have increased!

the only article given by a bounteous Heaven into his pipe and smokes it. He also

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 24. The number of new cases of Cholera reported on the 21st was 10 and 1 death; 22nd the same; 23rd 27 cases and 10 deaths; 24th 12 cases and 4 deaths.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 15, EMIGRATION. About thirteen thousand Creek Indians have within the last fifteen days, taken up the line of march for Arkansas. This looks like getting clear of these troublesome neighbors. A few thousand women and children will have to remain, until the warriors that have volunteered to go to Florida, return from that expedition.

JACKSONVILLE, E. F. Sept. 16. At 10 o'clock this morning, the 15th inst. as our paper was in form, Mr. Higginbotham, who lives at Cedar-swamp, 7 miles distant towards Gary's Ferry from this place, came in bareheaded, at full speed of his horse, reporting that at break of day this morning the Indians made an attack on his house, into which they fired a number of balls. Four or five Indians, distant not more than 30 steps, fired Mr. Wm. Thomas, striking a fire in the house—did not hit him. Mr. Thomas shot at an Indian's head and thinks he hit it. Mr. Higginbotham had a fair shot at an Indian and thinks he wounded him. There were two men in the house beside Mr. H. himself, one of whom is sick. They having nine guns, breast of the Indians, so that they ceased firing, when Mr. H. caught his horse and set out for Jacksonville, leaving his family and two men to defend themselves. The Indians had taken his saddle and bridle and attempted to catch his horse but could not. They also turned loose his cattle from the pen before they commenced the attack. Firing was heard last night in that neighborhood, and there is quite a settlement yet unbroken in that vicinity. Mr. H. thinks that other houses have been attacked and the dwellers murdered.

A number of families from Alachua, are living in that settlement, having sought safety there from the Indians, but it seems they sought in vain.

All is bustle here—horsemen and steeds are hurrying "to and fro." In our town we cannot count over a dozen mounted men. They armed—mounted—and while we are writing this, are off at a foaming speed to the rescue.

An express is sent to Black Creek to report to Maj. Pierce, presuming he will send a company to intercept the retreat of the Indians. We shall wait in painful suspense—impatience on the tip-toe—all our returning citizens bring us full intelligence of the dark deeds of last night and of this morning.

We have just heard that the Indians took S. J. Enbark's horses last night. The party returned without finding the Indians. Mr. Higginbotham's house had not been again attacked. Proceeding onward to a house 15 miles from Jacksonville, lately occupied by a family by the name of Johns, they found it burnt, and the caliche bones of a human being among the ruins. Seven miles further on, they came to Mr. Sparkman's where lay Mrs. Johns, alive, but in great distress, having been shot through the arm, lengthwise and a part of the neck, and scalped.

She was able to state the circumstances of the attack upon herself and husband. They were about twenty yards from the house, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Thursday morning, when the Indians showed themselves by the corner of a fence close to them. The Indians fired and wounded Mr. Johns in the left breast. Both ran for the house, entered and closed the door. The Indian came up and fired on the house. They called out in English, and told them if they would come out they should not be hurt. The Indians looked in through the crack (the house was made of logs) and told Mr. Johns and his wife to come out, but they did not consent to do so, but begged for their lives. The order was given in English to charge the house. The Indians burst in—shot Mr. Johns through the head—he fell, and his wife fell upon his body. An Indian dragged her to the door, and said to her "hi-e pus-cha," "go." She asked where, and he pointed towards the head of Black Creek. At that moment she saw another Indian level his rifle—she threw up her arm—the Indian fired—and the ball passing lengthwise through the flesh of her arm, passed through her neck. She fell. The Indian came up—dragged her into the hall of the house, (the house is what is called a double log house) and then taking out her comb, and tearing the string from her hair, scalped her. He did not tear the scalp off, but cut it as butchers take the skin from a beef. During this operation, Mrs. Johns was sensible of what was doing. She saw the Indian's scalping knife, and says it was a round pointed common butcher knife—she lay as if dead. The Indians plundered the house, taking a pair of trousers containing \$100, and every thing of value—set fire to the house, and one Indian applied the torch to her clothes—left the house—gave a whoop, and hurried off in the direction, she thought from their noise to the head of the Black Creek. She felt the fire of her clothes upon one leg, and as soon as she dared to move so much, grappled in her hand a quantity of her own clotting blood, with which she put out her burning clothes. And then, when the Indians were out of hearing she got up—saw her murdered husband's body unscalped and unmoved from the position in which he fell, except the Indians had put one foot upon the edge of a table. The house was on fire—she made her way out of it, flitting every fathom. She reached the edge of the swamp, got some water and there lay down, unable to get further. There she remained until 10 o'clock P. M. when three men, Mr. Johns,

the father of her husband, Mr. Lowder, and Mr. McKenney came along. They saw the burning house all fallen in except the corners of the logs, the body therein burned—and discovered whom they took to be an Indian at first, then a squaw. On advancing to her, what must have been the feelings of her father-in-law, to recognize in the butchered, bloody, almost lifeless woman, his daughter-in-law—and to know that the burned human frame in the house, was that of his son. These three men carried her to Mr. Lowder's and giving the inmates of the house the alarm, and taking with them the two females and their children, went on to Mr. Sparkman's—where our party, in pursuit of the Indians found them as above stated.

St. AUGUSTINE, Sept. 15. Capt. Dummett's company for Newnashville on Friday night last. We understand that few Indian signs were seen on the route, either going or returning. The inhabitants generally have been sick; the men are, however, more healthy than the women and children. Sickness prevails among the regular troops to a great degree. At Gary's Ferry there 150 on the sick report, out of less than 250; at Picolata out of 80 there are but 20 for duty, and at this point three hospitals have been filled with sick troops from the interior. Of one company of U. S. Troops, who went out to Newnashville, but one man has escaped sickness. The Florida militia have been more healthy; this is owing to their being more exposed to the climate, but considerable sickness exists among them.

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.] MOBILE, Sept. 14. From Lieutenant Grayson and Dunn of the U. S. Army, we have received information of the arrangements made by Gen. Jessup for the prosecution of the fall campaign against the Seminoles.

About the last of September, the Tennessee troops under General Armstrong, marched for Tallahassee. On the 10th the regular troops under Gen. Jessup, were falling back on Fort Mitchell preparatory to their embarkation for Florida. The force destined for the campaign consists of 600 regulars, 500 marines, 1000 Creek warriors, 1600 Tennessee volunteers, and if necessary, 1500 or 2000 of the Alabama volunteers now in service. These troops with the exception of the Tennessee company, which proceeded by land will be transported down the Chattahoochee, and thence in steamboats which steps have been taken to have at Apalachicola, by the 25 inst. to Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay.

The Indian warriors engaged by Gen. Jessup, confidently predict that there will be no fighting. They say that the Seminoles will surrender, as did their people, when they see arrayed against them those who know how to fight them, and from whom, instead of opposition, they have all along expected countenance and co-operation. It is to be hoped these predictions will be verified. For two months to come, noxious damps and unwholesome vapors will brood over the swamps and everglades of Florida, more deadly than the Indian rifle—under such circumstances, one may well wish, that a speedy termination may be put to the Indian difficulties in that quarter, and the brave fellows who have been sent on the arduous service be permitted to return to their firesides and their friends.—[Register.]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15. FROM TEXAS. We have this moment learned by an arrival from Galveston, Texas, the following information from that quarter. The election there has resulted in the elevation of Houston to the Presidency and Lamar to the Vice Presidency. Another attempt, which proved unsuccessful, has been made by a Spaniard, of the name of Payes, to rescue Santa Anna. Upon being examined, he stated that he had been employed for the purpose by the Mexican Consul of this city; this, however, is doubtless void of all foundation.

The armed Mexican soldiery had taken several prizes, which were sent in for adjudication.

The Texian army about 3000 strong, had removed their encampment to the Garcia, near Matagorda Bay.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.]

TEXAS. By the latest news from Texas, it is stated that the army was about to march to Matamoros, outside of the Texian territory, to burn it, and retire, devastating the country, so that it cannot support an enemy, and take post on the Gaudaloupe. Houston, however, is said to be opposed to this movement; if so, it will be supposed when he reaches the army, it will march to Galveston, Velasco, or Copano, and prepare for the fall campaign. Matamoros contains fifteen thousand inhabitants. General Houston is a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, and he will probably be elected. There were two parties in Texas—one attached to Houston, and the other to Burnett. The friends of the latter, consisting of land-speculators were opposed to receiving any more volunteers.—[Saturday News.]

A MORTAL COMBAT. On the south side of the river, opposite Waterloo, Ala. a man by the name of Garret was very much abused with the tongue by two men—Gen. Nilton and William Farney, on the 16th inst. when a fight ensued between Garret and his two foes, Nilton and Farney. Garret's wife happening to appear in the midst of the fight, with a gun, was knocked down by F. On rising, she gave Farney one mortal stab with a knife, while the two were beating her husband to death. Farney and Garret died instantly—the former from the stab, the latter from bruises he received. Nilton made his escape. Mrs. Garret was much injured, but deserves sympathy for her heroic defence of her husband.

ON JOHN BUREAU.

Paris, October 11, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

For Electors.
Oxford — JOSEPH TOWN.
York — SHELDON HOBBS.
Lincoln — BENJAMIN BURGESS.
Kenswick — RUFEL WILLIAMS.
Walden — SAMUEL S. HEAGAN.
Somerset — JOHN H. WARE.
Wareham — SHEPARD CAREY.
Wareham — JONATHAN SMITH.
Wareham — WILLIAM THOMPSON.
Wareham — JOHN H. JARVIS.

As many inquiries have been made respecting the provisions of a law of the last Congress "granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands or fathers have died of wounds received in the Military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes," we have thought that it would be gratifying to the public generally to publish that law. It will be found in this day's paper, and we recommend it to the attention of those who may feel an interest therein.

Gen. Harrison is imitating the example of Mr. Clay while a candidate for the Presidency and attempting to eat himself into office. He has recently visited New York, Philadelphia, and other places, where he has harangued the people and told them what fine things he will do if they will only make him President. The whigs profess to be delighted with his promises and appearance, and all who gaze upon the show are considered as his supporters. Suppose that Mr. Van Buren had pursued the same course, and rode through the country making speeches and electioneering for himself, what a host of indignation should we have had from the entire whig press. Such a proceeding would be denounced as the most barefaced impudence, and his conduct would have been contrasted with the retiring modesty and conscious merit of the Hero of Tippecanoe, who was too proud to seek for office, and had too much self respect to stoop to such low tricks to gain popular applause. Such would have been the language of the federal press under other circumstances. Now we are told that Gen. Harrison's conduct is justifiable and proper, in order to convince the people that he can make speeches, and has sufficient physical and mental powers to discharge the duties of the presidential office, if the people would but give him an opportunity. This is really the silliest piece of trickery and humbug that we have seen practiced recently. To carry about a presidential candidate for exhibition, as they do bears, monkeys, and other animals, and to compel him to repeat certain prescribed lessons at each city or large village through which he passes, may be gratifying to the managers of the show, from the hopes of profit in which they indulge, but we should think it would be disgusting to sober and reasonable men, and we believe that it cannot be otherwise than mortifying to the real friends of Harrison.

NOVEMBER ELECTION.

Prior votes for Electors can be had upon application at this office. We trust that the several towns in this County will procure a supply seasonably so that there may be no failure on the day of election for the want of votes. We are aware that there is not that deep and pervading excitement at least in this part of the State, and the want of it seems to prevail to some extent throughout the other counties, which has been felt and manifested at the two or three last presidential elections. It is generally considered that our majority is too well established and too decided to require much exertion to maintain it and we fear that too many will neglect the polls, in the belief that their votes will not be wanted. Such feelings should not be indulged. They are unworthy of freemen—of American citizens. The right of selecting our rulers is a privilege too valuable to be neglected or disregarded. Nay more it is a duty of imperative obligation that we should bear testimony to our principles by supporting for office those men whose characters give us an assurance that under their administration our rights will be protected, the cause of liberty make an onward progress, and our present prosperity and happiness be continued and augmented. It is not a matter of indifference, who shall rule over us, or what shall be the political complexion of our executive for the next four years. The question is one of deep and abiding importance to us and to those who may come after us. Let each man then consider that he has an individual duty to perform on the day of election, and let him not neglect it, so that whatever the result may be, he may have the consciousness of having discharged his duty.

A man by the name of Bradley was committed to prison in this place last week for stealing a horse from Mr. White of Dixfield. He was pursued and arrested about a hundred miles above Bangor. Mr. Bradley deserves praise for his energy and perseverance in taking and securing for trial, the prisoner. In doing it he has incurred an expense, as we are informed, of more than three times the value of the horse.

From the Eastern Argus.

FEDERALISM.—It is just as easy to detect federalism under one name as under another—like a notorious felon, all the aliases in the world are too thin a veil to save it from the gallows. Its revolting principles cannot be hid, like a light under a bushel—and whether labelled national republicanism or whiggism they emit the same objectionable odor, and are found to be equally uncomfortable companions. We occasionally meet with one of the "old guard" who, although acting in the whig ranks, despises the chicanery of their leaders, and clings to the name of federalists as tenaciously as his fellow laborers do to federal principles. We have some respect for the honesty of such men, however little of confidence we may have in the sincerity of those who attempt to cover up odious principles with a popular name. The difference between them is the same as between honest error and rank hypocrisy.

We have been led to these remarks by seeing in the Hartford Democrat, the following extract from the New York Spectator of 1804, now the Commercial Advertiser—and now, as then, a federal paper of the bluest stamp. It is a fair specimen of federalism as openly avowed then, and secretly cherished now. The writer is speaking of the first settlers of the country.

"Unhappily for their posterity and the world, though their courage and generosity cannot be

called in question, embodied in the woods of America, and but feebly supported by government, their minds seem to have been absorbed in their own miseries. All those necessary REGULATIONS and DISTINCTIONS in society, without which no nation can long preserve its independence, were generally neglected, or rejected as encroachments upon their individual rights. The PRIDE of BIRTH was entirely broken down; and the vicious conduct of one or more branches of a family conferred no disgrace upon the other members. Thus the GREATEST INCENTIVE to domestic virtue and moral obligation was cut up by the roots, and the PERNICIOUS MAXIM, that "all men are born equal, and endowed with certain unalienable rights," may be confidently asserted to have had its origin in the establishment of the principle.

From what has been said, it will appear evident, that these emigrants were determined to pursue that system of conduct which best comported with their present ease and individual happiness. They therefore married promiscuously, without regard to BIRTH, EDUCATION, or PROPERTY, and brought up their children in such manner as to be most useful to themselves. Accordingly, one was made a CARPENTER, another a BLACKSMITH, a third a TAILOR, and a fourth a SHOEMAKER, to the utter exclusion of letters, and a just subordination. We have seen that as far as the actions of our progenitors depended upon their inclinations, their habits became DEMOCRATIC.

This PLEBEIAN principle of cohesion and admixture throughout the body politic, continued in full force until the commencement of the revolution. Since that event, to the adoption of the federal constitution—nay, even to the present day, this MONGREL BREED has been multiplied, in a greater or less degree. Even at the very moment in which we are writing this, RESPECTABLE TRADESMEN AND FARMERS ARE APPRENTICING THEIR SONS TO BARBERS AND TAILORS AND SOME OTHER OCCUPATIONS of a still lower cast.

From this statement of facts the intelligent foreigner will readily perceive, that in this country, IT IS NO DISGRACE TO HAVE EXERCISED A MECHANICAL PROFESSION, as many persons of this cast have risen to the highest places in the government.—Indeed, if he looks into the private history of most of our "grave and revered seigniors," he will find them the legitimate lords of the WORK-BENCH, or of the CORN-FIELD, and much better calculated to move in those spheres than to act where THEY ARE.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—In less than five weeks the democrats of Maine will be called on to perform a most important duty—to express through the ballot boxes, their approbation of President Jackson's administration, by casting their votes for electors favorable to a candidate pledged to carry out the measures which he has so gloriously commenced. We desire our friend to remember that the secret and unusual efforts made by the federal party prior to the last election have not been in any degree relaxed, and are to be continued, with even additional activity, until after the great contest in November. It behooves the democracy of the State if they would maintain their present proud ascendancy, to meet these efforts with a manly and determined spirit—to commence in season and to carry out with faithfulness and zeal, that system of party organization which alone can give efficiency to their acknowledged strength, and place above the reach of enemies the principles and interests of the democratic party. Experience admonishes us to remember that there is no safety in relying upon those who "cry peace, peace, when there is no peace,"—who take it for granted that all is well—and are content to wish the success of sound principles, without raising their hands to secure it. We have more, much more to fear from the apathy which pervades the State, than from any other cause—and we entreat our friends and all who have the success of the good cause at heart, to buckle on their armor, and by a simultaneous and well directed effort, bring out the whole strength of the party, and achieve a victory which will do credit to themselves and to the liberal principles they profess.

The following remarks from the New York Evening Post, are well-timed and appropriate. "The coming election is a struggle for great principles. Our party is drawn up in battle array against the friends of a great engine of national corruption in the shape of a bank, against the advocates of a great system of government patronage by means of internal improvements, against the defenders of a scheme of unnecessary taxation, which wrings their earnings from the people, to squander them with wanton prodigality, against all who maintain that the people are not to be trusted with the conduct of their own affairs, and who hold that it is morally right and politically salutary, by means of subtle interpretations, to wrest the constitution to accumulation of power in the officers of the federal government. If there are any willing to confess themselves the friends of a national bank, of an enormous government patronage and influence, of a multitude of salaried offices and jobs, of high taxes and lavish waste of public funds, we do not expect their votes for the Van Buren electoral ticket. If any are willing to own themselves the enemies of popular rights, we do not expect their votes. They will vote for the Harrison ticket, or they will throw away their suffrage by forming an electoral ticket according to their own fancy, or they will keep away from the polls. Those, however, who hold to the

democratic side of the question, have no excuse for neutrality. The soldier who stands still in the battle is no better than a deserter.

All the great political questions of the last eight years are now again before the people for the expression of their opinion. Are there any who believe that President Jackson has pursued a just, right and beneficial course of public policy, and do they desire it to be continued. If so, they will express that belief and that desire by supporting for electors those who will give the vote of the State to the only friend of General Jackson's policy and the only inheritor of his principles who is before the public as a candidate. Are there any who hold to a contrary opinion? they will naturally pronounce their judgment against the acts of the present administration by recording their votes for Harrison or White, its enemies; or they will leave the polls to the whigs and nullifiers. In either case they will have forfeited their title to the name of democrat."

A CRUEL CUT.—A letter dated at N. York and published in the Boston Atlas, says of the reception of Gen. Harrison at the former city—"His patent friends have acted with great discretion, and a total want of judgment. That party is unworship success that would crawl to power by sycophancy, or that shrinks from hearing the truth spoken"—and in another sentence the writer says of the most noisy Harrisonians, that they are office hunters, a class of men thankful for the smallest favors." This is true, we know, but we question whether it is good manners for the Atlas to say it of its particular friends.—[Argus.]

Public Sentiment.—The federal editors, as the Presidential election draws near, are at great expense of time and labor in manufacturing public sentiment. If there happen to be more federalists than democrats present at a municipal or town election, at a militia training or caucus on board a steamboat, it is chronicled in their columns as a glorious victory, and indicative of great change in public opinion. Poor souls—they are not ungrateful, for the smallest favors are thankfully received and publicly acknowledged. In this State, say the federal editors, public sentiment is strongly setting against Mr. Van Buren—proof, that the democrats have not elected Representatives to Congress and State Senators in Districts where they have heretofore had undoubted majorities. But have the federalists gained any thing by local divisions in the democratic party? Will they be able to poll any more votes in November in consequence of these divisions? We believe not one. Public sentiment in Maine, in regard to federal principles, measures and men, has undergone no change in favor of our opponents since Jackson's last election; the spurious, manufactured, ephemeral public sentiment of our opponents to the contrary notwithstanding. Jacksonism is not Van Burenism, say our opponents? If not, what is it? Will they answer? Jacksonism is Van Burenism in Maine, in all essential points, and the assertion cannot be disproved. Public sentiment and the ballot boxes have and will prove that we make no unfounded assertion, Maine is as firm as Atlas in support of democratic principles and the Baltimore candidates. Public sentiment against Van Buren in Maine! We should as soon think of asserting that public sentiment was against eating and drinking.—[Eastern Republican.]

From the Eastern Argus.

SURPLUS REVENUE. The Eastern Argus of the 28th ultimo contains an editorial article upon the subject of the disposition of that portion of the Surplus Revenue which will fall to this State, under the recent act of Congress, and in connection with it gives an extract which is credited to the Republican. We never discern our legitimate progeny, but don't know the child fathered upon us by the Argus. We have published several articles upon this subject, yet never advanced an opinion, that Maine's share of the surplus should be disposed of as a gift from government. The Act of Congress prohibits the advocacy of such disposition of the money; it considers the money as a deposit or loan offered with certain conditions and reservations, to the States, to be returned to the Treasury when called for; and the faith of the State must first be pledged to pay every cent of the money when called for by the Secretary of the Treasury, before any part of it can be received. We have ever considered the question of "what shall be done with the portion of the surplus revenue which falls to Maine," by the act of the last Congress, as pregnant with uncertainty and subject to a great diversity of conflicting opinions; its final settlement will involve important principles, and the question should first be thoroughly discussed and attentively examined in all its ramifications, before it is decided. For this purpose there is ample time before the next Legislature will be called upon to decide it in some way, it is desirable that the newspapers should discuss the subject, that the views of the people may be made known and compared together. We invite our political friends to occupy the columns of the Republican for this purpose.

A division of the Surplus revenue among the States and the people, from whose pockets it was taken, with a like attending circumstances, may well be called a "vexed question." Money had accumulated and was accumulating in the Treasury, and there were great objections to depositing the large amount in the Banks selected for the purpose, where it must remain unproductive to those who had the best right to it, the people, and be used, if used at all, for the benefit of the Banks and their favorites, or the immediate community where the banks were lo-

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tated; the people and Congress were dissatisfied with the existing state of things, and it was agreed on all hands that the money ought not to remain unproductive or be disposed of so that all should not participate equally in its benefits; in fine, public opinion, the voice of the people, demanded that it should be used for National purposes or distributed to those from whose pockets it had been wrested, by an unrighteous tariff, and the wretched policy of selling the public domain to ravenous speculators to overflow a full Treasury. What was to be done? The minority in Congress would have absorbed a large part of the surplus in appropriations for National defenses, but the majority refused their support to bills for the purpose. The public demanded that something should be done with the money, that some change should be made in regard to the places of deposit and manner of using it, and the law providing for loaning it to the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, to be refunded to the National Treasury when called for by the Secretary of the Treasury, grew out of the agitation of the subject. For one, we have no partiality for that law, and believe those who under it deserve no thanks from their country. The Depository or Pet Banks ought not to have the money to loan to members of Congress and others to speculate with in Western Lands; and many think, perhaps not unwisely, that too many Congressmen had too deep personal interest in disposing of the surplus question, to act impartially and for the general good of the country. Whether personal interest and private lust for gain, swayed any from duty and obligations to constituents, principles of integrity and unblemished honor, is a question that the people will determine for themselves.

Congress will assemble one month before the meeting of our Legislature; for one, we hope that Maine will have no opportunity to dispute about the surplus money, or to receive any part of it, and that at an early day in the next session of Congress, the law of the last session parceling out the surplus money to the several States, will be repealed. The country is in a naked, defenseless condition, and it is a burning shame and crying sin that it is so, when there is money enough and to spare already in the Treasury, and wanted for no other earthly purpose. The nation is free from debt, the country is prosperous and rapidly increasing in wealth gathered from all countries, seas and climates—riches roll in upon us like a flood—our population increases and spreads with unparalleled rapidity over our vast domain—greatness and glory are stamped upon the nation, and yet we are exposed on every side to the hand of the despoiler, and refuse to take common precautionary measures for self-defense and self preservation. An "enemy might thunder at the walls of the capital" any day without much resistance, and our large cities and towns might be plundered and burnt without the roar of cannon being heard.

From the Gooden Independent Republican.

There are three things in this paper—that have a bearing more or less upon a single subject—to which we would direct the attention of our readers. We allude to Mr. Benton's speech on the incorporation of banks in the District of Columbia, the correspondence of the Democratic Committee in the city of New York and Col. R. M. Johnson, and the article from the Globe upon the subject of the Gold and Silver Coinage; all referring to that species of partial legislation by which peculiar prerogatives are conferred on a few individuals. The speech of Mr. Benton, of which a moiety alone is now presented, may be ranked among his happiest efforts. Although local in its immediate application, it is none the less important as tending to develop the pernicious influence of the paper system at large; and hence is peculiarly adapted to the meridian of this state, where that system has recently received a powerful accession in the charter of twelve new banks, with authority to issue over \$11,000,000 of rag currency. But surrounded as is the subject with the mists of prejudice and fettered by the suggestions of avarice, too much light cannot be shed upon it, and hence our columns are devoted to its discussion in the firm belief that we are thus rendering an important service to the cause of democracy; and in the conviction that by such a course alone can the people be brought to rectify the abuses at present existing in our legislation. In whatever light our action in this respect may be regarded by interested individuals—however much we may be denounced by monopolists and corporation mongers, we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that our opinions accord with those of the most eminent men in the democratic party, as a slight reference to their published sentiments will readily show.—Read for instance the following:

"I sincerely believe, with you, that banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies; and that the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity, under the name of funding, is but swindling futurity on a large scale."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"If we cannot at once, in justice to interests vested under improvident legislation, make our government what it ought to be, we can at least take a stand against all new grants of monopolies and exclusive privileges, against any prostitution of our government to the advancement of the few at the expense of the many, and in favor of compromise and gradual reform in our code of laws and system of political economy."

ANDREW JACKSON.

"From the bottom of my heart do I congratulate you upon the noble stand which Ohio ap-

pears to have taken, at this critical moment upon the subject of banks. Her course is deserving of all commendation, and may well be looked to by her older sisters in the confederacy, not only with admiration but with profit."

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

"The influence of wealth amassed and concentrated in bank stock, wielded under the direction of a few persons not accountable or responsible to the community for their conduct, nor restrained by any official oath, may be devoted to a sway over individual passions, sentiments and exertions, alarming in a representative government."

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

"Chartered companies, with exclusive and extraordinary privileges, are the legislative evil and approbrium of the age in which we live.—On no point have the powers of legislative bodies been so strangely misunderstood as on this; on no one has so much error and delusion prevailed; on no one is there such need for light among the people, and for united, faithful, vigorous and persevering exertions on the part of those who defend their rights."

THOMAS H. BENTON.

"Banking privileges, not only as they are granted by this state, but as they exist in almost every country, are a monopoly, which ought not certainly to be increased beyond the actual exigencies of the public. In my opinion the great increase of banking institutions, and other corporations possessing exclusive privileges, has been unwise, and the course of our legislation in this direction ought to be checked."

W. L. MARCY.

"The banishment of metallic money, the loss of commercial confidence, the exhibition of fictitious capital, the increase of civil prosecutions, the multiplication of crimes, the injurious enhancement of prices, and the dangerous extension of credit are among the mischiefs, which flow from the incorporation of banks."

DEWITT CLINTON.

So long as we shall be found in such company and advocating such sentiments, we can have little to fear from the denunciations of the tenth-rate politicians who endeavor to create a prejudice against the doctrines we advocate by representing them as Utopian, and our course as the result, not of honest conviction, but of sinister design. There is likewise consolation in the reflection that a paper so truly democratic as the *Washington Globe* must likewise come under the ban pronounced upon the Independent Republican, since the former classifies the bank-manufacturers of the winter, under the appropriate denomination of "whigs." So also the reply of Col. Johnson, above alluded to, is a standing reproach to the individuals who, under the cover of the democratic name, have done more towards injuring that party, than many successive years of toil can make good. But we have no fears for the ultimate result. With the editors of the *Mohawk Courier* we believe that nothing can hinder the final triumph of equal rights, and that though strenuously resisted, the time is near at hand when the arbitrary and unjust distinctions which now constitute so large a portion of legislative enactments, shall no longer find an advocate in our ranks or a place in our statute books.

MAL-ADPROPOS. The last Kennebec Journal published a letter from Virginia extolling the "available," which contained the following:—"He (Harrison) dislikes ostentation, and thinks that 'modest stillness and humility' best becomes the people's candidate; it is therefore very improbable that he will visit Pennsylvania or New York, as has been insinuated by the newspapers opposed to his election."

Since the letter was written, Gen. Harrison has visited Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York to say nothing about the intermediate towns and cities. In all of them, we are told, the paucity gotten up for his reception was surpassingly splendid, and that the progress of this "modest stillness and humility" candidate has been a triumphal march! In the city of the bank, his chariot was drawn by the hands of those who call themselves freemen; and a most disgusting series of man worship has characterized the whole affair. The mass of the people, however, to their credit be it said, have kept aloof and left the kid glove and ruffled shirt gentry to burn the incense suited to such an idol! How unfortunate that the Journal should have published the insinuated letter, just when its candidate was falsifying its description, violating its statements and confirming the "insinuations" of the wicked opposition newspapers.

"Sly, Cunning, Intriguing Man." We have lately discovered the definition of the above sentence:—"One of our neighbors, who professes to have lived near the 'Mileston,' and his friend were discussing the qualities of our two candidates for the Presidency, when the following dialogue took place:

"Well, as you have lived so near the Magician tell us of some of the odious acts you speak of."

"Why, he was a 'Sly, cunning—'"

"That went do, I have heard that a thousand times already, give us some definite act."

"Why, Lord, I know a hundred; he was a 'sly—'"

"Stop. You must name something he has done, no general charge of that kind will answer."

"Lord bless you, I can give you a thousand, I know him just as well as our friend over the way there, he was a 'sly—'"

"Halt: you must name some act."

"Why, what's the use, I know him just as well—why I lived in sight of him, I seen him thrown from a four year old colt!!! when he was but a boy."

Thank you, there is one charge, now give us another.

Why you d—d fool, I did not mean that for a charge; and off he went, leaving behind the only definition I have ever heard from an Anti for the above sentence.

KENNEBEC DAM.—This magnificent work draws nigh its conclusion. But forty feet of the Dam remains to be erected; and this, we learn, will be put in as early as the 15th of the present month. Until then boats and rafts can pass with ease at or near high water. The lock, though under good way, will not, probably, be possible for boats, as soon as the Dam is closed up, if at all, before winter, owing, we believe, in part to an unexpected delay in procuring oak timber from the South for the gates &c.; one of the vessels freighted with it having had a very long passage, and the other having been obliged to put into an immediate port in a leaky state. Boatmen and others interested in the up-river navigation would do well to bear this in mind, and accomplish their business so far as possible, previous to the closing up of the Dam.—Augusta Age.

From the Boston Statesman.

MR. SHERROD WILLIAMS TO MR. VAN BUREN. Sept. 10th, 1836. SIR—I take pen in hand to inform you that I am well—hoping this will find you the same. I have just finished reading your lengthy letter in print, under date of 8th of August. I don't like long letters—they are too devilish puzzling, and require too much time and labor for a gentleman. I never wish to see one that covers more than one side of a sheet of paper. I expected you would answer mine in short hand, like a business man, and then I could reply to it myself. As it is, I must get some Northern lawyer to answer it—for I can't. Pray, who done your letter for you, and what was the fee? I should like to get the same chap to answer it. He is a cute hand at his business.

You Northern Tories understand argument better than we southern whigs do. When it comes to calling names, and blustering & black-guarding a little, we are more than your match; but as for this close reasoning, as they call it, and this statement of facts, I don't see no use in it in politics—we always get along better without it. For my part, I never meddle with any such stuff. All I have to say in reply to your letter, is, that it is wholly and entirely dissatisfactory. If an angel from heaven was to write for you it would be dissatisfactory. We whigs are not to be satisfied with reasoning, tho' it be ever so conclusive. We want power, and must and will have it. We are the true aristocracy, born to have the power; and you democrats were born to labor and obey, and you must do it. There is no use in reasoning about it: so it is, and so we are resolved it shall be. This is our fundamental principle—this is our text, and we will stick to it till all is blue.

I proposed my five questions to you, in order to take you in. I thought your answers would commit you, so that we could take advantage of them to lessen your popularity and prevent your election. You know I done it for that very purpose; and it was not fair to disappoint me as you done in your letter. I verily believe your answer has made you more popular than you was before. It is of no use, I fear, for us to oppose you any longer. You be a lucky man, Mr. Van Buren; but after all, you must consider that you will not be chosen by us gentlemen, but you will owe your election to the dirty votes of the populace, to the low workies, and the "HUGE FAVES" of your farmers, as one of your Northern whig papers says. Permit the honor of asking you five new questions, which I beg that you will answer on one sheet of Congress letter-paper, in such a way that we can find something to get hold of to defeat your election.

1. Is it your opinion that the moon is or is not made of green cheese?
2. Do you think the whole is as much again as half?
3. Will you, if elected President, approve of a bill for the annihilation of musketoes above ports of entry?
4. What is your opinion of things in general.
5. Do you think there is any rational hope, that the old royalist-federal-whig-aristocracy will ever again come into power?

A frank, plain, and full answer to the foregoing inquiries, especially the first and the last, are respectfully and earnestly solicited. The first has long been a disputed question amongst the learned philosophers of our school; and the last is one in which I feel a very strong personal interest. I hold that to be a wise maxim, in the shrewd community of rats, viz: "always to desert a sinking ship."

I have the honor to be
Your humble and obedient servant.

From the Boston Morning Post.

POLICE COURT.
The Six Thousand Dollars Robbery!
The case of Daniel C. King against John Reed, whom he has charged under oath with having picked his pocket of the above sum, at the Odeon, on Thursday last, has excited a great deal of enquiry among those who are acquainted with, or were interested in Mr. King's pecuniary affairs. Reed was brought up for further examination on Saturday, but, upon the motion of W. J. Hubbard, Esq. counsel for Mr. King, the hearing was again postponed till next Tuesday forenoon. Independent of the singular fact that a business man should be so imprudent as to carry such a large sum of money into such a crowded and promiscuous assemblage, there are other circumstances which give an unusual aspect to the whole case:—For some time prior to the alleged robbery, Mr. King's stock in trade as tailor and linen draper, had been under at-

tachment, and he was only carrying on the business for the benefit of the attaching creditors, as is frequently done; and a short time before the robbery he borrowed money at a high rate of interest. The day after he prosecuted Reed other attachments were laid on his property, and his business was formally stopped, and his store, at 91 Washington street, shut up. Mr. King's unpreferred creditors have taken an active interest in the investigation of the case.—Rufus Choate and George W. Phillips, Esqrs. have been retained as counsel for Reed, who was again remanded to jail, upon the original bonds of \$15,000, which, of course, he cannot procure. Reed is a very shrewd fellow, and has assisted his distinguished counsel by several sagacious suggestions, for his defence. He has been out of the State Prison about 6 months, having served eight years there for altering a draft from \$1,200 to \$20,000, on Dana, Fenno, & Co. brokers, of this city.

Legal Redress or Sore Satisfaction.—The anecdote of the two litigants going to law for an oyster is old as the hills—each party saved a shell, and the lawyers shared the oyster.—'Bating the mere-subject in dispute, precisely such a case was settled in a lawyer's office opposite the New Court House, last week. On Friday, two small consters arrived at one of our wharves nearly at the same time. The first had just long time "to make fast," when the second hauled alongside. The master of the second for the purpose of securing the snugest berth for his own craft, let go the "fast" of the first, and sent her adrift about her business. The captain of the first, as soon as he realized the trick that had been played him, jumped on board of No. 2, and gave the captain such a "tarnal licking," that he could not see out of his eyes.—As soon as the fogged captain's nose stopped bleeding, he made for a lawyer's office, took out a court writ for the assault, laying the damages at \$100, and paying about \$5 to the lawyer and constable for serving it. As soon as the writ was presented to the captain that did the beating, he offered the beaten captain \$10, to settle. The plaintiff consented to take that sum—thinking himself to be \$5 richer by the transaction. A receipt being given, Captain No. 1 said to No. 2—"Now it is my turn to sue you for damages for casting off my vessel." As he spoke, so he did, and paid \$5 for a writ, as his antagonist had done before him, and in a few minutes Captain No. 2 was in his turn in *durant* *vile*, and was only released by paying back his assaulter the \$10 which he had just received from him; and as \$5 out of both tens went to the lawyers and constables, both captains were of course \$5 out of pocket by their cross actions.

GEN. E. W. RIPLEY.—This distinguished son of the North, whose residence has been of late years in Louisiana, of which State he is now a Representative in the Congress of the U. States, is now on a visit with his lady, in the western part of our State and the border towns of New Hampshire. We are glad to learn that his health has much improved during his stay amid the bracing air of his native mountains, and that he will be able to return and resume his labors at Washington, with new vigor, at the commencement of the approaching session of Congress. The name of this gallant soldier is dear to the democracy of New England, whose recollections of his patriotism and bravery during the last war live fresh, inspiring them with reverence for his virtues and admiration of his character and talents. Long, long may he live to enjoy confidence so honorable and inestimable, and often may it be his pride and fortune to return to the land of his fathers—the green hills of New England.—[Argus.

Representative to Congress. Since our last, says the Bangor Republican, we have heard from seven towns, and Mr. Davee now leads all candidates in this County eighty-two votes—12 towns and two or three plantations yet to be heard from in Penobscot, which last year gave Mr. Dunlap about 400 majority. 34 towns in this county present the following result:

	Davee.	Bates.	Tenney.	Scar-
2611	544	1937	48	
Maj. for Davee in Penobscot, 82				
24 towns in Som-				
erset,	1246	342	1131	
	3857	886	3068	48
			886	
			48	
			4002	
			3857	

Maj. against Davee in both counties, 145

If Davee receives in the towns to be heard from the same majority that was given for Dunlap last year, he is elected by 255 majority.

MARRIED.

In this town, by S. Gorris, Esq. Mr. Peter Knight to Miss Betsy McAlister, both of this town.

R. R. Robinson,

DEALER IN

W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES,

AND

Country Produce.

Four Street, opposite Head Central Wharf.

PERSONS desiring of obtaining good bargains will find it an object to call.

Portland, Oct. 11, 1836.

WANTED—Immediately, A Scribe for the PRINTING BUSINESS. A Boy of good steady habits, and good English education, from 12 to 16 years of age. Enquire at this Office. Paris, Oct. 11, 1836.

More New Books.

JUST received and for Sale at the OXFORD BOOK STORE.

THE LAST DAYS OF FORTIFIT.
REMARKS on York, or the White Rose of England.
THE CRUISE OF THE MINOR, by the Author of "Tom Cringle's Log."
NAVAL OFFICER, by the Author of Peter Simple, &c.
JAPANESE IN SEARCH OF A FATHER, by the same.
JACOB EARHART, by the same.

EDUCATION OF CRUIZERS.
Young Chemist—Young Botanist—Cabinet of Literature—Guide to thought—History of Poetry—Family Religion—The Teacher—Young Christian—Moral Reformer—Sacred History—Corner Stone—Life of Van Buren—Music in Sheets.

CHOCOLATE SHELLS, & SPERMACETI
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, Oct. 4, 1836.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated five miles from the Court House in Paris, containing about one hundred and forty acres of excellent land—well watered, well fenced with good stone wall, and under good cultivation—has an abundant supply of wood—a good house, barn & out buildings all in good repair. Said farm will be sold at a fair price and on a reasonable credit. ASAPH KITTRIDGE.
Paris, Sept. 30, 1836.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Oct. 1, 1836.

ANNAH BALCOM, Sullivan Carter, Oliver E. Caldwell, Daniel Chase, Clerk of the Courts 20, J. S. Cummings, Abner Dolloff, C. Drake, Eleazer Dunham, Henry Farwell, Abijah Hall, Alexander Hill, Converse J. Garland, Caleb Morey, Daniel Pond, Josiah Willis, Henry Young. JOSEPH C. COLE, P. M.

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold at Auction, the homestead farm of the late Daniel Merrill of Buckfield, deceased, together with the reversion of the widow's dower, on Friday the fourth day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. A description of the Land, and condition of payment to be made known on the premises at the time of sale. JCHABOD BONEY, Jr. Administrator.
Turner, Sept. 27, 1836.

AN ACT granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the Military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles, and volunteers, shall have died while in the service of the United States, since the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years, and in case of the death or marriage of said widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent: *Provided*, That the half pay aforesaid shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the infantry of the regular army, and no more. *Provided also*, That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow, or the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, Indian spy, mariner or marine, whose service during the revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled 'An Act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution,' have died since the fourth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow; and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled 'An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution,' have died leaving a widow whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of his service, such widow shall be entitled to receive, during the time she may remain unmarried, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband, by virtue of the act aforesaid, if living at the time it was passed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any money or half pay granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect; each person acting for and in behalf of any one, entitled to money under this act, shall take and subscribe an oath to be administered by the proper accounting officer, and retained by him and put on file, before a warrant shall be delivered to him, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act, as the President of the United States shall prescribe. APPROVED, July 9th, 1836.

THOMAS CLARK of Paris, will act as agent to applicants under the above law.

The only article given by a bounteous Heaven puts into his pipe and smokes it. He also puts the ashes for snuff.

Well and most truly bath that most excellent judge of the human heart, Sir Walter Raleigh, written:

Parsons are likened best to floods and streams—
The shallow current, but the deep are dumb;
So when affection yield discourse, it seems
The bottom is but shadow whence they come;
They that are rich in words, must needs discover
They are but poor in that which makes a lover.

There is in the knowledge of the deep and abiding love which a young and pure heart yields to the object of its first idolatry, a full satisfaction, a perfect contentment, that seeks not, admits not, sympathy or participation from the world around. The admiration which the object of one's affection excites in others, can add nothing to the intensity of his own feelings towards her; the approbation of my friends, the applause of the strangers, can neither elevate nor heighten the character of the impression she makes upon his heart. With a selfishness of devotion that will admit of no communion, he offers up his homage in secret and alone.—His love, like that of Camoens, cannot live in the crowd—cannot exist in the midst of the multitude. Like him he would have it

—shrouded within his breast
A little saint forever rest
With pious ardor worshipped there,
Yet never mentioned, but in prayer.

Aggravated Assault. On Friday last a dispute occurred between William Lambard, a merchant of this town, and Henry Shattuck, a cooper, originating it is said in the inspection or cooping of some potash belonging to W. & T. Lambard. Shattuck is said to have been partially intoxicated, and to have used abusive language towards Lambard and threatened to whip him. Thereupon Lambard possessed himself of a stick of wood, lying at some distance, returned upon Shattuck, and struck him so as to fracture his skull. Shattuck is still alive, and notwithstanding the loss of a small portion of the brain, is and has been nearly all the time since, quite sensible. But faint hopes, however, are entertained of his recovery. Mr. Lambard was arrested the same day, and brought before Mr. Justice Lancaster, but the examination was adjourned one week, at which time Mr. L. is under recognition to appear in the sum of \$5000.—Age.

Funeral of Aaron Burr. On Friday last, the remains of Col Burr were put on board a steambot, and conveyed from New York to Amboy. Thence it was conveyed by a railroad car, to Princeton College. At three in the afternoon, the professors, collegians and citizens having assembled, the funeral ceremony commenced by a prayer, which was succeeded by a most eloquent, appropriate and judicious sermon delivered by the President of the College; after which, a procession was formed on the College Green, and proceeded to the burying ground, under an escort of the military, accompanied by martial music. He was interred with the honors of war. The firing over the grave was performed by a well disciplined infantry corps, designated as the Mercer Guards. The professors and students of the college, and some of the clergy and citizens, united with the relatives and friends of the deceased in the procession. He was buried in the College buryingplace, near the tombs of his ancestors, in his native State, under the superintendence of the fathers of that seat of learning, where the budding of his mighty mind first displayed itself.—Age.

COMICS.
—VIOLIN & BASS VIOL STRINGS—FINE CUTLERY—
JUST received at the Oxford Book Store, a prime lot of Shells, Horns, Ivory, and Wood Combs, including Silver Top, and Plated Hair Combs. Also, Violin & Bass Violin Strings—Razors, Pen & Pocket Knives, large and small Sewing Needles, and Shears, prime articles.
Norway, July 26, 1836. W. E. GOODNOW.

BOOKS.
Likewise just received, Small's Inquiry on Slavery.—The Cranberry Meadow, a Temperance Tale, founded on Fact, by the author of "The Four Men's Hour Prepared."—The Town Meeting, a Temperance Tale.—Lectures on Speculation, delivered in Park-st. Church, Boston, and in two English and French Churches, Cincinnati. By Lyman Beecher, D. D. President of Lane Seminary.
Norway, July 26, 1836. W. E. GOODNOW.

Strayed or stolen.
FROM the pasture of the subscriber on Friday the 16th inst. one Black Mare about 7 years old, long thin tail, slim legs, and a mark on her left hind foot of a cork just above the hoof. Any person who will give information or return said mare to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded.
South Paris, Sept. 24, 1836. LUTHER P. BRETT.

One Cent Reward!
RUN away from the subscriber Elhanan W. Sprague, bound to me by the Overseers of the Town of Bethel. All persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.
Bethel, Sept. 22, 1836. PETER POWERS.

NOTICE. Strayed, or Stolen from the pasture of Joseph Olt just riding, with one of her feet injured by a scythe. Any person who will return said cow or give information to the subscriber at South Paris, shall be suitably rewarded.
Sept. 12, 1836. WILLIAM GALLISON.

More New Books.
JUST received and for sale at the OXFORD BOOK STORE.
Mrs. Hemans's Poems.—Mrs. Sigourney's Poems.—Rasselas.—Young Wife's Book.—Young Lady's Sunday Book.—Letters of Adam Clarke.—Letters of a London Clergyman.—Sabbath School Teacher.—Two & Three Fruits.—Peep of Day.—Down the Hill.—Bay & Bird.—Parley's Ornithology.—Village Boys.—Parley's History Book.—Spring's Hints.—The Pillow.—Two Apprentices.—Redeemer's Tears.—Card Cases.—Visiting Cards.—Papers, &c. &c. Also, a new lot of Spectacles, Silver Thumb-nails, Gold Jewelry, &c.
Norway-Village, May 9, 1836. W. E. GOODNOW.

NOTICE. All persons are hereby forbidden to harbor, trust, or furnish any support to the widow of the town of Hartford, single person having been made by said town for their support and maintenance.
JOSEPH TOBIN, Overseers of the Poor.
Hartford August 26, 1836.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty second day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six
JAMES NILES, named Executor in a certain last will and testament of the late John Niles, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered.
That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six
ELISHA BARTLETT, Administrator of the estate of the late William Russell late of Newry in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered.
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Oxford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six
CHARLES NOYES, Administrator of the estate of the late Charles Noyes late of Goshen in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered.
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Oxford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six
JONATHAN GARDNER, late of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SAUEL MOORE, Executor of the estate of the said deceased.
Dixfield Sept. 20, 1836.

At a Court of Probate held at Oxford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six
HENRY WHITE, late of Mexico in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SAUEL MOORE, Executor of the estate of the said deceased.
Dixfield Sept. 20, 1836.

At a Court of Probate held at Oxford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six
JOSEPH LANCASTER, late of Hartford in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SAUEL MOORE, Executor of the estate of the said deceased.
Hartford, Sept. 22, 1836.

At a Court of Probate held at Oxford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six
EZRA JEWELL, late of Waterford in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SAUEL MOORE, Executor of the estate of the said deceased.
Waterford, Sept. 19, 1836.

At a Court of Probate held at Oxford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six
STEPHEN FISHER, late of Livermore in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SAUEL MOORE, Executor of the estate of the said deceased.
Livermore, Sept. 21, 1836.

Important Information!

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz:

SCORFULA, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Fire Burns, even when the sores are superficial, St. Vitus's Dance, Violent Eruptions after measles, Scarcity, Pimples, Bores, Eruptions, Pimples and Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Venereal Taint when Mercury has failed, and all Disorders arising from an impure state of the Blood and Humors—are removed!

DR. RELFE'S Botanical Drops!

Continue Uninterrupted, for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of all these complaints.—In proof of which, read the following remarkable cures of a case of 12 years standing. Extract of a letter. Sir—My wife, which before did not look like a human being, was healed up, after resisting every other application for 12 years! Previous to taking your Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief.

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, "He wonders for him, and is, as it were, 'searching him from the grave.'"

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable medicine.

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR The Piles!

One of the best and most thorough remedies known for this troublesome complaint. It has been perfectly answered for the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in common use, and affords immediate relief, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion and other marks of debility.

Price \$1 for both articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted. None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and success to Dr. C. Crockett, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., PATRICIA HILL and SMITH & BENNETT, and Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all of the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large quantities to those who buy to sell again. No. 1, 9.

Collector's Notice—Sweden.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Sweden, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year A. D. 1836, for State, County and Town Taxes, and delinquency of highway taxes returned and remain unpaid as follows, to wit:

No. of Lot.	Div.	Acres.	Value.	Highway tax.	Delinquency.
J. Osgood,	51	3	50	125	99
do	51	3	50	125	99
do	35	3	50	125	99
do	67	2	30	80	68
do	51	3	100	250	100
Unknown,	23	50	100	250	100
do	102	2	100	200	50
do	125	2	50	100	73
W. Foyers,	40	41	3	100	117
do	2-3 of 23	3	100	100	52
do	2-3 of 23	3	100	100	52
do	20	5	100	50	30
do	21	5	100	100	73
do	7	100	250	195	100
do	52	3	25	42	37
do	30	5	50	200	156
Ebenr. Stevens,	23	3	100	150	117
Unknown,	125	3	100	300	243
do	52	3	50	100	51
do	125	2	50	100	51

And unless said taxes and all necessary charges are paid to me on or before Thursday, the fifteenth day of December next, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, the lands of John L. Gordon in said Sweden, at 10 o'clock A. M. as much of said lands as will discharge said taxes and charges. WILLIAM LIBBY, August 5, 1836.—Collector of Sweden.

For Sale.
THE FARM formerly owned by the late HERRMAN PIKE. It is situated 2 1/2 miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine, consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land, and is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—a fifty feet shed. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pastured 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a first rate Mill Privilege. Terms—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of SIMON S. STEVENS, or C. K. GOODNOW.

Paris, Maine, July 10, 1836.

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, Wood has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from \$150 to \$200.

New Books.
JUST added at the Oxford Bookstore—Polyglot Bible, an elegant edition.
Peter Parley's Ancient Rome.
do South America.
do Europe.
do Poetry.
do Fables.
do Library, 8 Vols.
do Magazines—bound volumes.
Way to God—Hebrew Wife—Baptized Child—Child's Book of the Sabbath—Domesticated Animals—Disasters at Sea, Shipwrecks, &c.—Right & Wrong—Farmhouse—Father's Legacy—Harp of Zion—Glory of America—History of the Pirates—Highwaymen—Children's Book of Biography—Boys own Week Day Book—Youth's History of the United States—C. B. Taylor—Young's Manual of Theology and Devotions—Sailor Boy.

DR. THAYER'S GENUINE VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS, a prime article.
C. P. Newton's OIL OF LUPULOID, on ANDREWS BALM.
The German HEADACHE POWDER—This article will cure the head in the most extreme cases, when nothing else will help it. It is calculated to exhilarate the spirits, relieve a person immediately from pain, and, at least, will keep a person from drowsy and lethargic sensations in Church, which is most disagreeable.
Cooling & Superior COMPOSITION SOAP, for taking scales from cloth.
FRAGRANT SALT.
This article instantly removes Stains of Ink, Iron-moulds, Fruit, &c. from lace, muslin, or other cotton goods, without the least injury to the finest and most delicate textures.
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Sept. 10, 1836.

LAST CALL.
ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber must pay the amount due, in all next month, or their notes and accounts, without any discrimination, will be left with an Auctioneer for collection.
August 20, 1836. TIMOTHY FORD.

Notice to Stone Masons.
THE undersigned having been appointed a Committee by the town of Oxford, to prepare a plan, receive proposals for, and to superintend, the building of Stone Abutments to a Bridge soon to be erected in said Town, near Joshua Merrill's, commonly called "Pike's Bridge", give notice that they will be in session at said Bridge on Saturday the 15th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to exhibit plans and dimensions for said abutments, and to receive proposals, and to contract for building the same.

Persons wishing to contract, may receive information respecting the stone of which to build said abutments, &c. by enquiring of Mr. Samuel Crockett, or Mr. Benj. Whitehouse, living near said bridge.
SAMUEL CROCKETT,
BENJ. WHITEHOUSE, Committee.
LUTHER GAMMON,
Oxford, Sept. 14, 1836.

WILSON'S Spiral Vent Water Wheel.
FOR propelling Saw-Mills, Grist-Mills, Cotton and Woolen Manufactories, and all kinds of machinery to which Water Power is applicable.
The following are some of the advantages of this wheel over other wheels viz:—
1st. Because the original expense, taking into the account the expense of keeping them in repair, is comparatively small.
2d. Because a greater power is obtained with the same water, than can be with any other wheel—something like two to one.
3d. Because the speed is such, in most cases, that gearing for the purpose of getting up speed, is unnecessary.

4th. Because they work freely in back water, and are an invaluable improvement on flat streams, and low heads beyond any thing heretofore known.
The subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of constructing, and vending to others, these wheels for the County of Oxford, now offers to the public this valuable improvement, with full confidence that he can give perfect satisfaction to any reasonable man. All infringements promptly resisted.

Norway-Village, June, 1836.
Applications promptly attended to.
The Spiral Vent Water Wheel has been in use about 5 years, and is now extensively used in many parts of the United States. In Penobscot County, Me. these wheels stand unrivalled. That Mill owners in this County may know something of their value, I submit only the following certificates, from the great number in my possession, from highly respectable gentlemen, for whom I have put these wheels in operation within a few months last past.

James W. Ripley, Esquire, deceased, represented by his executor, gave notice, that a further time of six months from the thirtieth day of August, next, is allowed for creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will attend to the duty assigned them at the office of Edward L. Osgood in said Fryeburg, on the last Saturday of October, December, January, and February next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Commissioner's Notice.
THE undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for Oxford County, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

JAMES W. RIPLEY, late of Fryeburg, in said County, Esquire, deceased, represented by his executor, gave notice, that a further time of six months from the thirtieth day of August, next, is allowed for creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will attend to the duty assigned them at the office of Edward L. Osgood in said Fryeburg, on the last Saturday of October, December, January, and February next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Administrator's Sale.
WILL be sold, by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Friday the seventh day of October next, at the Office of Lyman Rawson in Rumford, said County, at two o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of

DAVID LUFKIN, late of Rumford, deceased, as will produce the sum of Eighty dollars and seventy-five cents, for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of a few in the meeting house near Rumford Point, numbered forty-eight.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
FOUND in the town of Norway, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1836, four coats and two years old, all of a red color; committed to the custody of James Flint, Pound-keeper, by Levi Gorham. Said coats were found in Isaiah Hall's enclosure doing damage. The owner is requested to pay damages and cost, and take the said coats and heirs away.

BRICK & HINKLEY'S Brick Machines
FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale only by the following Agents:
Francis P. Holmes, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Holbe, Cambridgeport—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Kidd & Tarbell, Cambridgeport—Joel Buttering, Detroit, St. L.

Constant Rate Family Groceries.
FOR sale by the subscriber, at the Oxford Bookstore, viz: Tea—Coffee—Double refined Lard, Lump, and Brown Sugar—Ginseng—Allspice—Pepper—Cloves—Ginger—First rate Box Raisins, different kinds—Figs, Rice, Sallaratras, &c. among which will be found the best articles for sickness.

MEDICINES.
Just added, viz: SWAIN'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scorfula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c. and all diseases arising from Impure Blood. It is recommended to those whose constitutions are broken down by the injurious use of Mercury, Bark, or Quinine, &c. and all those whose Lungs and Chest are supposed to be diseased.

PULMONARY BALSAM.
THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, Aug 30, 1836.

Bulwer's Novels.

The only Edition published in America to send by Mail. SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARY TATT'S NOVELS, the publisher of those works did, on the first day of July, commence in the same folio style, an edition of the celebrated BULWER NOVELS, comprising—
Pelham, Devereux, Disowned, Eugene Aram, Rizzani, Paul Clifford, Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine.

Making a uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than Maryatt's. They are published in regular monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be furnished to subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid.

Office of Reproduction of Popular Novellists.
The publication of the above, was commenced in July. In January next, another republication of some celebrated modern Novellists will take place, under the name of CORNER, I. VANCE, or some other of equal import. It is determined by the present Publisher, that the American Public shall be furnished with the most beautiful, and at the same time cheap, edition of modern Novellists extant.

ICPA few copies of Maryatt are yet for sale at \$3.—
L. A. GODEY, Publisher, Philadelphia.

THE SKETCH BOOK OF CHARACTER.
Or Curious and Authentic Narratives and Anecdotes respecting Extraordinary Individuals.
In preparing the following work from simple materials, care has been exercised to select, in the main, the best and most accessible, than to copy well known biographies and events.

The principal object of the present collection, is to supply a pleasing source of that kind of incident, which, by exhibiting the marvels of human nature, and the extraordinary in character, displays the occasional weakness of error, and for every serious operation upon the human mind. It would be easy to prove that, independently of mere entertainment, a knowledge of remarkable facts is necessary to correct the judgment, even upon every-day transactions; and that in the exercise of life, as well as every other, it is necessary to become acquainted with the exceptions to the general rule. To estimate properly what is, we must possess some knowledge of what may be; and the information is only to be acquired by attention to the memorable and peculiar, which have been.

The publication was commenced in July. It will be issued in semi-monthly numbers, containing 50 pages each, and will be completed in five months, or sooner, at the option of the Publisher, and will contain, in all, over 400 pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union carefully packed. Terms—One Dollar for the complete work, or six copies for Five Dollars. Address, L. A. GODEY, 100 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CELEBRATED TRIALS AND CASES OF CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE OF ALL AGES & COUNTRIES FROM THE EARLIEST RECORD.
Selected by a Member of the Philadelphia Bar.
Trenson—Sedition—Witchcraft—Robbery—Mutilation—Heresy—Libel—Murder—Piracy—Forgery, &c. &c.

These remarkable and deeply interesting Trials have been collected from all the best sources, which the public private libraries of this country afford. The numbers will embrace many previous cases furnished exclusively by the London Annual Register, and numerous 1-2 bound and so commonly to manuscript where printed the owner's call not be present.

It is believed that the collection supplies a striking deficiency in the library of the Lawyer, Physician, and general reader. To members of the law the publisher offers hardly recomended as they may be misled as to its character, the publisher assures who that it will be found, when completed, a volume of the most intense and exciting interest.

A singular and alarming fact presents itself in the number cases, and it is that so many should be protesting their innocence. It is to be believed, that upon the verge of eternity they could as readily profess that which they knew to be false, when not a hope of escape is held out to them; the circumstances of Evidence cases, of which there are few, would make no link in the chain of evidence, it is a subject that may well make one shudder upon the law which demands life for life.

The publication was commenced in July, and the numbers are issued semi-monthly, each number containing 120 pages, printed on fine white paper of the size of the Atlantic Novel, and will be completed in five months, or sooner, at the option of the Publisher, and will contain, in all, over 400 pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union carefully packed. Terms—One Dollar for the complete work, or six copies for Five Dollars. Address, L. A. GODEY, 100 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CLUBBING.
Bulwer's Novels and Saturday News, for \$5
Do do and Celebrated Trials, for \$5
The Trials, Sketch Book, and Lady's Book, for \$5
Saturday News, Sketch Book, and Celebrated Trials, for \$5
Maryatt's Novels and Lady's Book, for \$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for \$5
Or a remittance of \$5 will pay for Bulwer's Novels in full and \$2 on account of subscription to Lady's Book.

More New Books.
JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore, the following Books, viz:—
Bayer's French Dictionary.
Neugens's French & English do.
Levine's French Grammar.
Saurin's do.
Cleveland's Latin Grammar.
Bolman's French's Fables.
Comstock's Mineralogy.
Combe's Phrenology.
Life of Marcus Varrus, by Wm. W. Holland.
Winchell's Waste, by Thomas Dick, L. L. D.
Alonso & Melissa, Charlotte Temple, &c. &c.
Also Shell Side Combs, nice Ivory Pins & Combs.
FINE GOLD BEADS, Ear Drops, and Breast Pins; Elegant Belt Buckles—Glass Drops, in great variety; Old Windsor, and other first rate Silverware &c.
W. E. GOODNOW
Norway-Village, Sept. 6, 1836.

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable Smut Machines, at Sandwich, N. H.; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice.
Sandwich, October, 1835. N. G. NORRIS.

Job Work.
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

**ISSUE
MISSING**

ISSUE MISSING